



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
SUPPLEMENTARY 2014

**HISTORY: PAPER I**  
**MARKING GUIDELINES**

Time: 3 hours

150 marks

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**These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.**

**The IEB will not enter into any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.**

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**SECTION A IN-DEPTH INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS****QUESTION 1 VISUAL ANALYSIS**

1.1 *What is the message that the cartoonist intended to convey in this cartoon?*

**[LO 1 AS 1.3 LEVEL 5]**

The cartoonist blames both Israel and the Arab states equally for the friction/conflict that exists in the Middle East./The conflict between Israel and the Arab states is dangerous and at any stage could explode./Both would be negatively affected if conflict arises.

(2)

1.2 *Explain how the title of the cartoon ('Cool it Quick') provides further evidence of the cartoonist's intention.*

**[LO 1 AS 1.3 LEVEL 5]**

The cartoonist is warning both Israel and the Arab states that they need to put a stop ('Cool it') to their conflict quickly because this is going to lead to an explosive situation arising, which will have adverse results for both countries.

(4)

1.3 *By referring to TWO visual clues discuss how the cartoonist has used bias to achieve his intention.*

**[LO 1 AS 1.3 LEVEL 7]**

The cartoonist is critical of both Israel and the Arab states. Both the Arabs and Israel are pointing an aggressive finger at the opposition as an act of aggression/each of the figures is carrying a lit match suggesting that either could cause the bomb to go off/both have aggressive facial features indicating their anger/the conflict situation in the Middle East is likened to a bomb.

**ANY TWO visual clues (2 × 3)**

(6)

1.4 *The fact that this cartoon appeared in an American newspaper is evidence of American interest in the Middle East in 1967.*

*Using this information as well as evidence from the cartoon, explain what impression is created of the role of the USA in the Middle East conflict in 1967.*

**[LO 2 AS 2.2 LEVEL 6]**

The USA is seen to be a 'neutral' bystander who is passing critical comment on both the Arab states as well as Israel. However, the fact that they are passing judgement on both of these countries suggests that the USA is in fact involved in the conflict in the Middle East/has an interest in the developments in the Middle East. The USA is therefore hypocritical.

**OR**

The USA sees itself as a peacekeeper that is instructing the Arab states and Israel to cease their conflict before all-out war and destruction take place. The USA is taking on the role of consummate diplomat.

(4)

1.5 *Write down TWO limitations of cartoons as sources of historical evidence.*

**[LO 1 AS 1.4 LEVEL 7]**

They are by their nature biased.

They only reflect the cartoonist's opinion/version of the truth.

You have to have a historical understanding of the context of the cartoon to understand the message and/or humour.

Cartoon drawings may not be easy to interpret.

Figures may not be easily identifiable.

**Any TWO of the above**

(4)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 2            TEXTUAL ANALYSIS**

- 2.1 *Use your knowledge to identify the name by which this famous speech has come to be known.*

**[LO 3 AS 3.4 LEVEL 2]**

The Iron Curtain speech.

(2)

- 2.2 *What was Churchill's intention in delivering this speech? Provide ONE quote from the source to support your answer.*

**[LO 1 AS 1.3 LEVEL 5]**

His intention was to warn the world of the growing threat of the USSR that was slowly taking over countries in Eastern Europe –

'The Communist parties ..., which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control.'/pressure being exerted by the Moscow Government .../'An attempt is being made by the Russians in Berlin to build up a quasi-Communist party in their zone of occupied Germany'/

**OR**

His intention was to 'out' the Cold War divide between Communist-aligned Eastern Europe and Capitalist-aligned Western Europe –

'From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent ... Behind that line lie all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere.'/this is certainly not the liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace ...

**Intention (2) + Quote (2)**

(4)

- 2.3 *According to Churchill what were the Russians attempting to do in their occupied zone in Germany?*

**[LO 1 AS 1.3 LEVEL 3]**

To build up a quasi-Communist party in their zone of occupied Germany by showing special favours to groups of left-wing German leaders.

(4)

- 2.4 *Use your knowledge to write down ONE way in which the American government attempted to stop the Soviet take-over of Europe in response to Churchill's speech.*

**[LO 3 AS 3.4 LEVEL 2]**

Truman issued his Truman Doctrine promising to contain the spread of Communism.

**OR**

The Marshall Plan was unveiled promising aid to any country under threat of a Communist take-over.

**OR**

The USA adopted a policy of containment to stop the spread of communism into Western Europe.

(2)

- 2.5 *Write down one propaganda technique that has been used by Churchill in this speech. Support your answer with ONE quote from the source.*

**[LO 1 AS 1.4 LEVEL 5]**

Churchill had made **use of fear** – 'an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.'/all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.'/The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe,

have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control.'

**OR**

He makes use of **emotive/biased words** – 'iron curtain'/'alarmed'/'disturbed'/'

**OR**

He tries to pass off his **opinion as fact** – 'Whatever conclusions may be drawn from these facts – and facts they are – this is certainly not the liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace ...'

**Propaganda technique (2) + appropriate quote (2)** (4)

- 2.6 *This speech is often referred to as one of history's iconic\* speeches. Use your knowledge of the historical context of this speech to explain why.*

**[LO 3 AS 1.3 LEVEL 2]**

This is one of the famous speeches delivered at the time of the Cold War./Some see this speech as the starting point of the Cold War/It contains typical Cold War rhetoric which makes it symbolic of this period in history/It made use of the phrase 'iron curtain' which was the divide between East and West and would be used by later writers when referring to the Cold War in Europe.

**Context (2) + symbolism/importance (2)** (4)

**[20]**

### QUESTION 3 MEDIA ANALYSIS – GLOBALISATION

- 3.1 *Use the information in this source to list TWO disadvantages of economic globalisation.*

**[LO 2 AS 2.2 LEVEL 3]**

It leads to loss of jobs/outsourcing of jobs to other countries where the workforce is prepared to work for lesser salaries/wages. AND

It leads to despondency in much of the world's work force. (4)

- 3.2 *Use the information in this source to list THREE advantages for Western businesses of the shift of economic power to the East.*

**[LO 2 AS 2.2 LEVEL 3]**

It creates new markets to which companies can sell their goods./

Increased demand for copper, cotton and other natural resources; the machinery to manufacture those goods; the ships and trucks to transport them; and the people to design and sell them./

Newly rich citizens become active tourists spending money on hotels and restaurants./

New jobs are created by newly expanding companies.

**Any 3** (6)

- 3.3 *Use this source as well as your knowledge to explain why China and India's poverty thirty years ago was a 'problem for all of us?'*

**[LO 1 AS 1.3 LEVEL 2]**

Source: The few wealthy nations became responsible for keeping the economies of the poor nations afloat./ (2)

**OR**

There was little demand for goods manufactured in the industrialised countries.

Knowledge: They provided loans and consultants to the poorer nations. This was a drain on the resources of the wealthy nations. (2)

(4)

- 3.4 *According to the writer of this source why should Western governments welcome the newly rich China and India? Write down TWO reasons.*

**[LO 1 AS 1.3 LEVEL 3]**

They provide employment opportunities for their citizens thereby taking the pressure off local businesses and the government. This in turn stimulates the local economy as there is more spending power./

The newly rich Chinese and Indians have become active tourists spending their money on hotels and restaurants.

They also provide a vast new market for consumer goods.

**Any 2 × 2**

(4)

- 3.5 *List TWO transnational (or multinational) companies that are mentioned in this source.*

**[LO 3 AS 3.4 LEVEL 2]**

Boeing/Rio Tinto/Sony/Apple/Haier/Tata

**Any 2**

(2)

**[20]**

<b>60 marks</b>
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**SECTION B SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**

**Study the sources contained in the Source Booklet and then answer the following questions:**

**Refer to Sources A and B**

1. *Use Source A to write down THREE characteristics of life in the USSR before Gorbachev came to power.*

**[LO 2 AS 2.2 LEVEL 3]**

Old leaders ruled by fear./There was little progress in the USSR./Dissidents who spoke out against the government were sent to prison./There was a ban on Western ideas and information./The USSR lagged behind the West.

**Any 3 × 2**

(6)

2. *Refer to TWO visual clues in Source B that back up two statements made in Source A. Be sure to refer to evidence in both sources in your answer.*

**[LO 2 AS 2.3 LEVEL 3 & LEVEL 5]**

Source A refers to 'doddering old Communist leaders' who ruled before Gorbachev. The cartoon in Source B shows an old leader in a wheel chair on the left.

Source A describes Gorbachev as being 'impatient to reform the system from top to bottom.' Source B shows him as a runner impatient to get the baton and start running.

Source A refers to a dark time in Soviet history when no dissent was allowed and imprisonment of dissidents was rife. This may be likened to the dark clouds in the cartoon (Source B) from which point Gorbachev is attempting to run towards the light.

**Evidence from Source A (1) + evidence from cartoon (2) = 3 × 2**

(6)

**Refer to Source C**

3. *Why was the war in Afghanistan known as the Soviet Union's 'Vietnam'?*

**[LO 3 AS 3.4 LEVEL 3]**

Like the USA's war in Vietnam, the USSR just could not win its war in Afghanistan./Drained Soviet army and economy.

(2)

4. *Use the information in Source C to write down TWO consequences for the Soviet economy of having spent so much money on the arms race with the USA.*

**[LO 3 AS 3.4 LEVEL 3]**

Consequences of having spent so much money on the arms race were: (i) The USSR's economy could not modernise./ (ii) There were food shortages/poor harvests./ (iii) There was a shortage of consumer goods.

**Any 2 × 2**

(4)

**Refer to Source D**

5. *Use your knowledge to explain TWO reforms introduced by Gorbachev to overcome the USSR's political and economic problems.*

**[LO 2 AS 2.1 LEVEL 2]**

Gorbachev introduced **Glasnost** = openness whereby Gorbachev encouraged debate and honesty in trying to solve the USSR's problems. He allowed criticism of the government in the press and in public./He also introduced **perestroika** which was economic restructuring which introduced limited elements of capitalism (profit) into the economy.

**Reform (1) + explanation (2) = 3 × 2**

(6)

6. *Use Source D to explain TWO consequences of the two reforms introduced by Gorbachev which he had failed to predict.*

**[LO 2 AS 2.2 LEVEL 3]**

People used the new freedom of speaking openly to voice criticisms that they had been unable to express for years./The economic reforms did not bring the improvements which everyone had hoped for./People could now speak openly and they criticised Gorbachev's failed economic reforms.

**Any 2 × 2**

(4)

**Refer to Source E**

7. *Explain how a historian might use this source when researching the USSR under Gorbachev's leadership in the 1980s. Write down TWO pieces of evidence that can be gained from this source.*

**[LO 1 AS 1.4 LEVEL 5]**

The caption of this source states that Gorbachev wanted to preserve communism by reforming it./The fact that there is still such a large statue of Lenin behind Gorbachev shows that Gorbachev was still a committed communist./Gorbachev's reforms worried old communists – the other two figures in the photograph show someone who looks worried and another who is not interested in what Gorbachev has to say.

**Any 2 × 2**

(4)

8. *Evaluate the reliability of this source for historians studying the USSR under Gorbachev's leadership in the 1980s.*

**[LO 1 AS 1.3 LEVEL 7]**

The photograph is of Gorbachev addressing the Soviet parliament in 1986. Its intention was to show Gorbachev announcing his reforms. The photograph was taken in 1986 at the time of the introduction of his reforms. The photographer is unknown. The fact that the photograph shows Gorbachev as quite small in relation to the overpowering statue of Lenin can be interpreted as a biased portrayal of Gorbachev and the power that Lenin's policies still have in the Soviet Union. **OR** The fact that Gorbachev is going ahead with announcing his reforms despite the intimidation of older communists and imposing reminders of the USSR's past such as the statue of Lenin portrays Gorbachev in a positive light. However, no matter how the photograph is interpreted, if used on its own the source is limited as it is only one photographer's interpretation of the events of the day in history. Because the source is limited (and potentially biased) if used on its own it is unreliable.

Use this rubric in conjunction with the above-mentioned suggested answer:

5 – 6	<b>Evaluation/Limitation &amp; Bias</b> Comprehends the source/acknowledges limitation/focuses on origin & intention and acknowledges bias in order to deduce that the source is unreliable. Must provide some reference to the possible bias in the source to be credited with 6 marks.
3 – 4	<b>Analysis &amp; Limitation</b> Shows an ability to comprehend the source/acknowledges origin and/or intention and vague mention of the limitation of the source if used on its own./No attempt to evaluate the source (bias etc.)/Maximum 4 marks if candidate says that it is reliable because photographs tell the truth and cannot be altered.
1 – 2	<b>Comprehension</b> Describes the information obtained from the source/only able to comprehend the source but no attempt to evaluate./Only refers to the contents of the source and no attempt to evaluate the source itself. (limited discussion of origin or intention)
0	No attempt to answer the question.

(6)

**Refer to Source F**

9. *Use Source F as well as your own knowledge to explain why Gorbachev is seen as a hero in the USA but not in Russia.*

**[LO 2 AS 2.3 LEVEL 3 & LEVEL 2]**

**From the source** – Gorbachev is less well-regarded in Russia because many Russians see Gorbachev as the man who lost their empire. **Own knowledge** – for those in the USA he oversaw the end of Communism and the dismantling of the USSR and thereby brought the Cold War to end effectively leaving the USA as the last remaining superpower.

(4)

**Refer to Source G**

10. *According to the writer of Source G which reform introduced by Gorbachev had 'the most far-reaching effect'? Explain why this reform had this effect.*

**[LO 1 AS 1.2 LEVEL 3]**

The Gorbachev reform that had the most far-reaching effect was his decision to abandon Soviet control of the communist nations of Eastern Europe. Up until then the USSR had been able to squash any opposition and maintain its hold on the communist Eastern European countries through the threat of military force if they had attempted to break away. The decision to abandon Soviet control of these states meant that they were free to break away and thus the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe came to an end.

(4)

**Refer to Source H**

11. *Does the writer of Source H blame Gorbachev personally for the collapse of the USSR? Back up your answer with ONE quote from the source.*

**[LO 3 AS 3.3 LEVEL 3]**

Yes he does. 'A different leader from Gorbachev might have resorted to old-style force the moment he saw that reform was leading to loss of control.' Gorbachev failed to do this and therefore the USSR collapsed.

(4)

<b>50 marks</b>
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**SECTION C SOURCE-BASED ESSAY**

**Use Sources A to H in the Source Material Booklet to write a source-based essay on the following topic:**

*To what extent was Gorbachev responsible for the collapse of communism and the USSR by 1991?*

**Be sure to use the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference the sources by letter.**

SOURCE	GORBACHEV WAS RESPONSIBLE	GORBACHEV WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE/OTHER FACTORS
<b>FOCUS WORDS</b>	<b>Large extent/great extent/responsible</b>	<b>Small extent/less extent/did not intend/unaware</b>
<b>A</b>	Gorbachev was responsible to some extent: 'Gorbachev was chosen as the new leader. He had just turned fifty-six and he was impatient to reform the system from top to bottom.'	It was inevitable – the USSR was crumbling and Communism was failing. This had begun under previous leaders: 'The Soviet Union had been stagnating under a progression of doddering* old Communist leaders who ruled through fear and inertia.'  'More and more Communists were beginning to understand that unless the system allowed some freedom of expression and thought, it would grind to a halt.'  The old style of leadership was ineffective and the USSR was falling further behind the West: 'But the absence of information served only to push the Soviet Union further behind the West.'
<b>B</b>	Source B agrees with Source A that Gorbachev was impatient 'to get going' and he alone was responsible for the changes in the USSR.  However, this is only to an extent. He was leading the USSR into the light and out of the darkness.	Source B agrees with Source A and shows the old, handicapped leaders who had led the USSR into darkness.
<b>C</b>	Gorbachev alone decided to introduce the reforms: 'Gorbachev felt that the Soviet Union needed more democracy. People needed more of a say in the running of the economy and even of the government.'	Gorbachev had inherited a dysfunctional USSR which was crumbling even before he came to power: 'Mikhail Gorbachev needed great skill to tackle some of the very difficult problems facing the Soviet Union. Soviet troops had been stuck in a messy war in Afghanistan since 1980 ... He was faced with mounting economic problems.'  'The huge amounts of money spent on the arms race meant that badly needed modernisation of the economy could not easily take place. There were still queues in the shops. From time to time there were very serious problems with the harvest so the Soviet Union had to import grain from America.'

<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>Gorbachev was responsible to some extent:</p> <p>'What Gorbachev did not realise was that by giving people complete freedom of expression he was unwittingly unleashing emotions and political feelings that had been pent up for decades ... Moreover, his policy of economic reform did not have the immediate results he had hoped for and had publicly predicted. The Soviet people consequently used their newly allotted freedom of speech to criticise Gorbachev for his failure to improve the economy.'</p>	<p>The USSR was stagnating and faltering. Gorbachev was not responsible for the imminent collapse: 'The country was in a situation of severe stagnation*, with deep economic and political problems which needed to be addressed and overcome.'</p>
<p><b>E</b></p>	<p>Gorbachev had to carry some responsibility as he did set out to reform the USSR.</p>	<p>Gorbachev did not intend to end Communism and dismantle the USSR. He was a committed Communist:</p> <p>'Gorbachev wanted to preserve Communism by reforming it.'</p>
<p><b>F</b></p>	<p>Gorbachev was responsible for the dismantling of the USSR:</p> <p>'The USSR had always controlled Eastern Europe to provide a security zone. Gorbachev turned this idea on its head.'</p> <p>'Many Russians see Gorbachev as the man who lost their empire. It is easy to see why. Gorbachev started a process of change that could not be stopped.'</p> <p>Gorbachev was largely responsible for the collapse of the USSR:</p>	
<p><b>G</b></p>	<p>Gorbachev can be blamed for the dismantling of the USSR to some extent: 'The Gorbachev reform that had the most far-reaching effect was his decision to abandon Soviet control of the Communist nations of Eastern Europe. Just over a year after taking power Gorbachev oversaw reforms that loosened the Soviet grip on these states.'</p> <p>'He had hoped that his reforms would revitalise and modernise the Soviet Union. Instead they unleashed social forces that brought an end to the USSR. In the end, however, his efforts to rein in the reform spirit he had turned loose were ineffective.'</p>	<p>Gorbachev did not intend to dismantle Communism and the USSR:</p> <p>'Despite his willingness to try new approaches, Gorbachev remained committed to the principles of socialism and determined to maintain the Soviet republics as one nation.'</p>
<p><b>H</b></p>	<p>Gorbachev was largely responsible for the collapse of the USSR:</p> <p>'Neither the system nor the Union had to disappear in this particular way. Before Gorbachev's reforms only a handful of dissidents dared voice their grievances and demands in public. A different leader from Gorbachev might have resorted to old-style force the moment he saw that reform was leading to loss of control.'</p>	

**40 marks**

**Total: 150 marks**